Numb. CLI.] THE June 13, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, June 13, 1789. [Vol. III.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for ſale, a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods; alſo, window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, ſickles, pewter quarts, pints, diſhes, plates, and ſpoons, gridirons, ſmoothing irons, and an aſſortment of groceries, conſiſting of ſugar, coffee, tea, alſpice, pepper, rice, indigo, ſalt, wine & ſpirits, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

He has alſo on hand, of his own manufactory, a quantity of Earthen Ware, preferable to any he has yet made in this country. He will ſell any of the above articles on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or fur. No credit will be given to any perſon whatever.

Thoſe indebted to him are requeſted to make immediate payment.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1789.

Federal Springs.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there is erected at the Federal Springs in Waſhington County, near Colonel Nevill's, a very convenient Bathing Houſe, in which there are two plunging and two ſhower Baths, and a dreſſing room annexed to each bathing room; alſo a common Bath, and a number of houſes, with chimnies, for taverns, private lodgings, and the accommodation of private families. There are in the neighbourhood a number of fields reſerved for paſture. Many cures were effected laſt [illegible] exertion to render the place comfortable and the Springs ſerviceable to the Bath gueſts has been made by

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

Pittſburgh, 2d. June, 1789.

IN purſuance of a writ of attachment iſſued by Jacob Stewart, eſquire, one of the juſtices of the peace in and for the county of Fayette, bearing date the 18th ultimo, at the ſuit of colonel Robert Beall, there was attached in the hands of captain Zachariah Connell and Thomas Martin, both of the townſhip of Tyrone, in the county aforeſaid, ſundry goods and chattels, rights and credits the property of the Rev. George Mitchell, late of the county aforeſaid. Notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, auditors to ſaid attachment, will meet on the 4th day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, for the purpoſe of examining the claims and accompts exhibited againſt the ſaid George Mitchell. The creditors of the ſaid George Mitchell are therefore deſired to attend at the time and place aforeſaid, duly prepared to authenticate and atteſt their reſpective claims and accompts exhibited as aforeſaid, in order that a dividend may be made of the monies ariſing from ſaid property.

JAMES BLACKISTON,] Auditors.
WILLIAM BOYD,]

T. Stuarts Croſſings, May 9, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Forbes, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to his executor, the ſubſcriber, or otherwiſe make ſuch ſettlement as may be ſatisfactory to him; and all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip of Gray and Forbes, bricklayers, are likewiſe informed, that their reſpective debts muſt be paid forthwith to ſaid ſubſcriber, and William Gray the ſurviving partner, or ſuch arrangements made as may be to their wiſhes.

Any perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate [illegible] the ſaid George Forbes, are deſired to bring in [illegible] accounts to his ſaid executor.

JAMES TOD.

burgh, June 2, 1789.

ON the 27th inſtant, captain Snake, a Munſee chief, brought to this poſt and delivered up four Horſes, ſtolen from the inhabitants on the Allegheny waters, at different times ſince the firſt of September laſt. The owners are requeſted to make application, produce vouchers to prove their property, and take them away. Given at Fort Franklin this 28th day of May, 1789.

JONATHAN HEART, Capt. Com.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 18.

ON Friday laſt, the workmen employed in repairing St. Georges Chapel, Windſor, obſerving the payment in one part to be ſunk, took up ſome of the ſtones, when a fracture in one arch appeared. On this they proceed to dig, and ſoon after diſcovered a coffin, which from the carved trophies upon it, proved to contain the Royal Remains of Edward IV.

Sir Joſeph Banks, Dr. Herſchell, and Lord Mornington, the ſeveral Cannons of Windſor, and other gentlemen were preſent when the lid of the coffin was lifted. The body of the monarch appeared entire the lineaments of his face very diſtiguiſhable, and the dreſs, which conſiſted in part of very fine lace, apparently decayed. That the Royal corpſe [illegible] a liquid preparation, in which it was immerged. Sir Joſeph Banks brought away part of [illegible] have it analized before the members of the Royal Society.

The Hiſtorians of the time relate, that Edward died of an ague at Weſtminſter, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windſor. But all enquires after the Royal Tomb, appeared ineffectual till the preſent diſcovery.

Much is ſaid about the comet that was expected. Some people arraign the judgment of the aſtronomers. It is certain an American aſtronomer, in direct oppoſition to all the European, predicted that it would not appear till the end of the preſent year or the beginnig of the next. He has ſince added, that its heat will be conſiderably greater than that of red hot iron; and that its tail will be moſt grandly brilliant after its paſſage through the region of the ſun.

So much paper has been conſumed by the PARTY in abuſive pamphlets againſt Mr. Pitt and the Parliment, that we here it is in contemplation among the papermakers to ſend an addreſs of thanks to the oppoſition, for their able, manly and conſtitutional ſupport of the paper mills! They intend likewiſe to vote a quire of fools cap to the heads of the party.

The Houſe of Commons in Ireland have read a firſt and ſecond time and committed a bill for diſabling placemen and penſioners from ſitting and voting in that Houſe. Upon a motion to poſtpone the committal till the firſt of May, the Houſe divided and the queſtion being loſt by a majority of 32, the bill was committed immediately.

One hundred and ſixty thouſand is the number of recruits levied this year, on the hereditary ſtates of the Emperor in Germany.

By letters received yeſterday from Berlin, we learn, that its is generally believed there that the Emperror is only placing his Boheman dominions in a poſture of defence to attack the Poliſh territories with effect, when the king of Pruſſia is more off his guard than at preſent.

The preparations in Pruſſia proceed with great alacrity. The Empreſs is unwilling to ſtep forward and give a poſitive anſwer to the demands of the Poliſh Diet, untill ſhe is become miſtreſs of Bender and the emperror is in poſſeſſion of Belgrade. Every advice ſeems to aſſure us, that ſhe is playing a very deep game.

American News.

BOSTON, May 28

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Mary Ane, captain Thomas Peters, in 40 days from Portſmouth in England. The papers by him are as late as April 3d, and contain as follows; That Sweden was making great preparations for another campaign; that the cantoning the Ruſſian troops in Poland had occaſioned much commotion; and it was thought it would terminate in bringing that power on Ruſſia; that the Turks bear the loſs of Oczakow with firmneſs, and are preparing for further hoſtilities, notwithſtanding the talk of an armiſtice; that the attention of the French nation was wholly abſorbed in preparations, elections, &c. for the ſtates general; that the emperor was quarrelling with his Brabant ſubjects; that in Holland, every engine was employed in annihilating every remain of the patriotic party; that in England nothing but Io Triumphe was ſinging for the recovery of the ſovereign; that Mr Fox in the houſe of commons, (April 2d) had moved for the repeal of the much talked of, and much complained of ſhop tax, which was carried unanimouſly; that an aſſembly of the third eſtate, held in one of the provinces of France, it was debated whether the clergy ought to be regarded as compoſing an order or not? which was with one voice negatived; and upon the prelates making repreſentation they were told, that ſo far from forming a ſeparate order they could not, without failing in the engagement they took upon their embracing their profeſſion, meddle with the temporal intereſts of the province; "Go, go,' ſaid the aſſembly, "Go my reverend fathers in God, ſay your maſſes, pray to God for this province, but take care not to [illegible] who ſhould be occupied with ſpiritual ones only." The clergy were obliged to retire, and ſince that day have never appeared in the aſſembly; that a letter from Bruſſels, of February 17, ſays, "It is generally reported here, that the French have made themſelves maſters of the Cape of Good Hope."

NEW-YORK, May 25.

Advices of a late date from Europe inform, that in conſequence of the loſs of Oczakow, a violent inſurrection had been raiſed in Conſtantinople, which, after having raged violently for three days, had been calmed by the publication of a plan of operations for next campaign, according to which, Turkey will have 500,000 men in arms, who will be divided into three principal armies; the Sultan himſelf, at the head of one, to enter Hungary, and beſiege Buda; prince Selim, at the head of another, to enter the Bannat and beſiege Temeſwar; and the third to paſs through the Ukraine, join a Poliſh army of 100,000 men, penetrate to Peterſburgh, and deſtroy the Ruſſian empire; proviſions were very ſcarce at Conſtantinople, owing to the loſs of the Crimea and troubles which had broke out in Egypt; that a ſtrong confederacy had been formed in Germany, conſiſting of ſeveral of the German electors, amongſt which were the electors of Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, and Pfaltz; it is aſſerted they can bring 200,000 men into the field; and ſhould they be drawn into war that they will oppoſe the emperor; that the king of Pruſſia was retrenching the public expences in every department.

That the king of Sweden, in an addreſs to the ſtates of that kingdom, a few days previous to his cauſing ſeveral of the nobility to be arreſted, ſaid, "I declare from the height of my throne, that I do not aim at Sovereignty, and that, ſhould even the continuation of the preſent tumult force me to exerciſe it, I will only do it for the occaſion. I hold it as a duty to myſelf to puniſh thoſe who wiſh to wreſt the ſceptre from my hands; nor will I permit a faction to favor the views of the enemy, by delaying time." That 13 [illegible] of the line were ordered to be equipped for ſea at Cronſtadt as faſt as poſſible, to join the Ruſſians; that the Auſtrian troops were ordered to [illegible] their winter quarters and form the different corps as ſoon as poſſible; thoſe in Tranſilvania [illegible] Moldavia to be ready for marching on the ſhorteſt notice; that great rejoicings had been made throughout England on his Britannic majeſty's recovery; that ſeveral noblemen, who had ſpoken againſt the miniſtry on the regency bill, were diſmiſſed from their places, and that the judges had given it as their opinion that, "that it is treaſon to aſſert either orally or in print, that his majeſty's mind is deranged, or that he is not in a capacity to act as ſovereign of the Britiſh empire.

May 28

Monday laſt the Senate of the United States, with the Vice Preſident at their head, went in a body, in carriages, from their chamber of Congreſs, to the houſe of the Preſident, where the Vice preſident read and preſented him the following Addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech, declared to both houſes of Congreſs.

The Addreſs of the Senate to the Preſident of the United States, in anſwer to his Speech to both houſes of Congreſs.

SIR,

WE, the Senate of the United States, return you our ſincere thanks for your excellent ſpeech, delivered to both houſes of Congreſs; congratulate you on the complete organization of the federal government, and facilitate ourſelves, and our fellow citizens, on your elevation to the office of Preſident, an office, highly important by the powers conſtitutionally annexed to it, and extremely honourably from the manner in which the appointment is made. The unanimous ſuffrage of the elective body in your favor, is peculiarly expreſſive of the gratitude, confidence and affection, of the citizens of America, and is the higheſt teſtimonial at once of your merit, and of their eſteem. We are ſenſible, ſir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow citizens, could have called you from a retreat, choſen with the fondeſt predilection, endeared by habit, and conſecrated to repoſe of declining years; we rejoice, and with us, all America, that, in obedience to the call of our common country, you have returned once more to public life. In you all parties confide, in you all intereſts unite, and we have no doubt, that your paſt ſervices, great as they have been will be equalled by your future exertions; and that your prudence and ſagacity as a ſtateſman will tend to avert the dangers to which we were expoſed, to give ſtability to the preſent government, and ſkill and ſplendor to the country, which your bured to raiſe to independence and empire.

When we contemplate the coincidence of circumſtances, and wonderful combination of cauſes, which gradually prepared the people of this country for independence; when we contemplate the riſe, progreſs and termination of the late war, which gave them a name among the nations of the earth, we are with you, unavoidably led, to acknowledge and adore the great Arbiter of the univerſe, by whome empires riſe and fall. A review of the many ſignal inſtances of divine interpoſition in favor of this country claims our moſt pious gratitude. And permit us, ſir, to obſerve, that among the great events which have led to the formation and eſtabliſhment of a federal government, we eſteem your acceptance of the office of Preſident as one of the moſt propitious and important.

In the execution of the truſt repoſed in us, we ſhall endeavor to purſue that enlarged and liberal policy, to which your ſpeech ſo happily directs. We are conſcious that the proſperity of each ſtate is inſeparably connected with the welfare of all, and that in pormoting the latter, we ſhall effectual advance the former. In full perſuaſion of this truth, it ſhall be our invariable aim to diveſt ourſelves of local prejudices and attachments, and to view the great aſſemblage of communities and intereſts committed to our charge with an equal eye. We feel, ſir, the force, and acknowledge the juſtneſs of the obſervation, that the foundation of our national policy ſhould be laid in private morality. If individuals be not influenced by moral principles, it is in vain to look for public virtue; it is, therefore, the duty of legiſlators to enforce, both by precept and example, the utility as well neceſſity of a ſtrict adherence to the rules of diſtributive juſtice. We beg you to be aſſured, that the ſenate will at all times cheerfully coöperate in every meaſure, which may ſtrengthen the union, conduce to the happineſs, or ſecure and perpetuate the liberties of this great confederated republic.

We commend you, ſir, to the protection of Almighty God, earneſtly beſeeching him long to preſerve a life ſo valuable and dear to the people of the United States, and that your adminiſtration may be proſperous to the nation and glorious to yourſelf.

In Senate, May 16th, 1789.

Signed by order,

JOHN ADAMS, (Preſident of the Senate of the
(United States.

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to make the following reply—

I THANK you for your addreſs, in which the moſt affectionate ſentiments are expreſſed in the moſt obliging terms. The co-incidence of circumſtances which lead to this auſpicious criſis, the confidence repoſed in me by my fellow citizens, and the aſſiſtance I may expect from counſels which will be dictated by an enlarged and liberal policy, ſeem to preſage a more proſperous iſſue to my adminiſtration, than a diffidence of my abilities had taught me to anticipate. I now feel myſelf inexpreſſibly happy in a belief, that Heaven, which has done ſo much for your infant nation, will not withdraw its providential influence before our political felicity ſhall have completed; and in a conviction that the ſenate will at all times co operate in every meaſure which may tend to promote the welfare of this confederated republic,

Thus ſupported by a firm truſt in the great Arbiter of the univerſe, aided by the collected wiſdom of the union, and imploring the divine benediction on our joint exertions in the ſervice of our country, I readily engage with you in the arduous but pleaſing taſk of attempting to make a nation happy.

G. WASHINGTON.

GEORGE TOWN, May 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louiſville, to his friend in this town, dated April 22.

"The emigration from the Atlantic ſtates, to this country, has been very great this year. Since the opening of the river no leſs than 2070 perſons have entered the lines of Kentucky, and ſcarcely a day paſſes but what ſome arrive at this ſpot. A ſettlement is lately made between Salt and Green rivers, along the banks of the Ohio, one of the moſt fertile and navigable parts of this country, which, if extended, will in the courſe of a few years unite the Kentucky and Cumberland ſettlements. Our friend General W——s, is ſafe arrived with his fleet at New-Orleans, and, as report ſays, has been very ſucceſsful in his undertaking. We have had two arrivals here from New-Orleans, ſince the river has been opened, one of them loaded with Engliſh goods and manned with Engliſh ſailors: they paſſed for Spaniards here, but ſince their departure it has been uncovered [illegible] famous Alexander M'Gulivray, who has eſtabliſhed large warehouſes at St. Marks in Weſt Florida, on [illegible] and now furniſhes this weſtern country with European goods on very reaſonable terms."

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

We hear from the eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, that many of the American loyaliſts, who followed the Britiſh ſtandard to Niagara, have returned to the United States, ſince the time for iſſuing the royal proviſions allotted for them has ceaſed. Theſe deluded people are now purchaſing farms in their native country. Some of them have ſetlled at Tioga, where there is appearance of a town and improvements, that will in a little, it is expected, balance the improvement of the weſtern extremity of the ſtate. We learn further, that the inhabitants of Luzerne county, in the neighbourhood of Wyoming, are peaceable, and obedient to government; and that from the late rapid increaſe of produce of all kinds on the Suſquehanna, there is reaſon to believe the lands on that river will ſoon become a moſt valuable addition to the commercial reſources of the city of Philadephia.

Laſt Thurſday the general aſſembly of the Preſbyterian church in the United States of America met for the firſt time, in this city. The aſſembly was opened, agreeably to the appointment of the late Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, with a ſermon by the Rev. Dr. John Witherſpoon, Preſident of New-Jerſey College, from 1. Cor. iii. 7. "So then, neither he that planteth is any thing, neither he that watereth: but God that giveth the increaſe."

The Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, of the city of New-York was choſen Moderator; and the Rev. Dr. George Duffield of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Mr. James F. Armſtrong, of Trenton, were choſen clerks.

YORK, (Pennſylvania) May 13.

The following very ſingular accident happened to Mr. Abraham Hertzley, of Windſor townſhip in this county: on the 30th of laſt month, as he was ploughing in one of his fields, the ground, to his great ſurpriſe, ſuddenly gave way, and ſwallowed the plough, horſes, and a colt; the man immediately alarmed the neighbours, who came to his aſſiſtance, and after much fatigue and labour in digging, they got the whole ſafe out, from a depth near 20 feet.

QUEBEC, (Canada) April 13.

By a letter from Niagara we learn they are in great diſtreſs for want of the neceſſaries of life, wheat 20s. York currency per buſhel, and difficult to be got at that price, oats, &c. have been ſubſtituted for beef, &c. potatoes with ſalt pork, got by great intreaty from the ſoldiers, is almoſt the conſtant diet of the writer, who is doubtful how he and his neighbours will be able to ſpin out life until next harveſt.

Pittſburgh, June 13.

A gentleman of veracity who arrived here on Tueſday laſt from the Indian country, brings the following intelligence, viz That on his way out to the Moravian towns about a month ago, he fell in with a camp of Delaware Indians, who informed him, that a ſhort time before, ſix warriors of the Mingoe nation had paſſed there, and informed them they were going to make a ſtroke at Wheeling, and ſteal horſes, ſince which he has underſtood they have returned with eleven horſes, ſaid to have been taken from a ſurveyor; that he was informed a party of warriors of the Miami Indians, had brought into their town a compleat ſet of ſurveying inſtruments; that the Indians are aſſembling at the Huron river, ſome diſtance on this ſide Detroit, to hold a council; that captain Brant was expected there; that the Indians who attended the treaty lately held at Muſkingum were for peace, that they were determined to ſpeak their minds at this council, and tell the Miami Indians, (who are all for war) if they perſiſt in their intentions, they muſt fight by themſelves, and abide by the conſequences, as they are determined for the future, to live at peace with the United States.

On Friday the 15th of May, at New-York, the Senate of the United States was claſſed, agreeable to the conſtitution.

The claſſes were determined by lot, and are as follows, viz.

Firſt Claſs—for two years.

Triſtram Dalton,
Oliver Ellſworth,
John Elmer,
William Maclay,

George Reed,
Charles Correl,
William Grayſon.

Second Claſs—for four years.

Pain Wingate,
Caleb Strong,
William Butterſon,
Richard Baſſett.

Richard Henry Lee,
Pierce butler,
William Few.

Third Claſs—for ſix years,

John Langdon,
William S. Johnſton,
Robert Morris,

John Henry,
Ralph Izard,
James Gunn.

The mode adopted on this occaſion was as follows: A committee of the ſenate was choſen to divide the whole number into three claſſes. Three lots, marked No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, were put into a box, a member from each claſs was appointed to draw one of the lots, and the lot drawn determined the rotation of the claſs to which ſuch number belonged.

SERMON,

On the DUEL.

And the King lamented over Abner, and ſaid, "Died Abner as a fool dieth." II Sam. III, 33.

IT was not in a duel that Abner fell; but the words may be applied to thoſe that fall in this way. They die certainly as a fool dieth; that is, without neceſſity, or a ſufficient reaſon to juſtify the voluntary riſk. This evil, like the venereal complaint, or the ſmall pox, was unknown to the antients. It is the offſpring of modern barbariſm, and in vain have the ſage, the politician, or the divine, endeavoured to extirpate it. I have traced the evil with minute inveſtigation, in order to determine the principle on which it reſts, and I find it to be that which is leaſt ſuppoſed, cowardice.

This indeed has been generally conceded by wiſe men. We are told, and with great truth, that it requires more ſpirit to ſuſtain the ſhock of prevailing opinion, than to riſk life itſelf. There is not one in five hundred that is capable of it. It requires a ſoul illumined by reaſon, firm in itſelf, and balanced on the centre of its own judgement.

Again, it is the fear of being brought to this kind of combat, that induces many to affect to approve of it. They well know that ſhould it be ſuppoſed they will decline it, any ruffian, who wiſhes to eſtabliſh what he calls a character, will call upon them to it.

A combat of this kind is wholly unreaſonable, becauſe it is unequal. Shall a man of ſix feet put himſelf for a mark to a dwarf of [illegible] or a ſquare body, to a thing that would almoſt hall which it takes? It places the fool and the wiſe man on the ſame ground; the fool who robs himſelf and the world of a piece of earth only; the wiſe man who ſubtracts the light of thought and the intelli peace of mind. It is unequal becauſe character may be borrowed on the one ſide, while the other does ot wiſh to ſpare. I have known a perſon wiſh to ing me to this kind of combat, merely to have his name matched with mine; and I have fled from the aſſociation, with more dread of it than of all other evils.

On the principle of cowardice, or paſſion, a man may be ſomewhat excuſable, who ſubmits to this evil; but what ſhall we ſay of thoſe who under no impulſe of this nature, act as ſeconds. His courage is not impeached who declines it; he is under the influence of no paſſion; and yet without ſuch a perſon, it is not probable a duel would be fought. It ſtrikes me with horror that human nature could degenerate ſo far, that, in any inſtance a perſon could be found to undertake ſuch an office. That inſtead of the noble duty of reconciling men, and promoting peace, and ſaving life, and preventing wound, there ſhould be found thoſe who would coolly aſſiſt to bring about the conteſt, and ſtand by and ſee the iſſue, probably mortal to one, or to both. If we had not ſuch among ourſelves, and were told that the exiſted in ſome other planet, we ſhould ſet that count to be hell, and the inhabitants devils.

I am confident that no man ever rendered himſe agreeable to another, by being a ſecond for him. It might paſs for the moment; but he muſt look bac upon it as an act of enmity, not of good will. It bo ders on the office, but is much more odious, tha that of a hangman; for the one helps away the cu prit, with whom he has probably no acquaintance and for whom he profeſſes no eſteem; who is con victed of ſome offence, and ſentenced by the law the land: the other, the very man who puts con dence in him, or the perſon with whom this frie of his has ſome occaſional or unfortunate differen If every man had the ſame contempt of a ſecond t I have, ſuch a one would be treated as an out and, as having forfeited by the laws of humanity claim to aſſociation and entertainment amongſt lized people. Were it poſſible that any one c inſult me ſo far as to propoſe an office of this na I would certainly avoid it, and my anſwer wou that of Hazael to the prophet; "Thinkeſt tho a dog, that I ſhould do this thing."

What ſhall we think of thoſe who by counten language or act, prompt the duel; who take them to cenſure the conduct of others; who injured have not thought proper to take reven this way, or to carry it to this extreme? Dou we ought to look upon them as murderers in Such behaviour and ſentiment has its foundat meanneſs and malevolence; envy of anothe a wiſh to take him out of tha way; or hatred, leads to delight, like Belzebub, in the mi the ſpecies. I ſcruple not to ſay, that thoſ by this means are acceſſary to the death or h any one, are of all animals the moſt baſe and co tible. A bear, a wolf, or a panther would guilty of it. They would proſecute their o venge; but they would not adminiſter to t others. Nature with all the fierceneſs it has them has placed them above this. What? man is ſufficiently diſpoſed by his own feel reſentment, which he ought as much as poſſi moderate or ſuppreſs; others will frown upon doing wrong: when he does not do a ſtill g wrong. By this means they make it neceſſ him to act the part of the fool, or the madman. it neceſſary! Is it poſſible that there can be the exiſtencies of created mind, any thing ſo nerous and cruel. But the baſeneſs of mankin yond parallel; becauſe there is ignorance as the want of goodneſs. Why is it that men o do not unite, and ſtand by each other in th They might form a phalanx againſt the bri fools; but they baſely deſert their colours, their opinion, and like ſlaves in the hall of a dare not ſpeak their minds.

Surely a man dies the death of a fool who this way. Will thoſe who prompted him, the riſk, ſhed a tear at his death? contribute a mite to aſſiſt his widow or his or mix their griefs to conſole his relations will rather rejoice, and the very novelty of dent will be more pleaſing to them than the ſtance of the deceaſed, were it poſſible. man then ſuccumb to this falſe ſentiment, ſake of thoſe who care nothing about him, triumph in his fall.

The queſtion is, what will you do with a invites you to this kind of combat? Humour with him as a bear, or other beaſt, until you quit of him. What with a man who inſults y his language? Make your ſtrictures with equal freedom upon him. What ſhall be done with one who abuſes you perſonally, and whoſe ſtrength is ſuperior? Add the aſſiſtance of art, and aid yourſelf with a club or a cutlaſs. If in all theſe you fail, there is the law at hand. If thoſe who adminiſter it, are ſo unfaithful to their truſt, as not to do you adequate juſtice, by the ſeverity of the penalty, ſet it down as one of thoſe imperfections in the affairs of men which cannot be avoided. Is this theory, only? Did not the Romans and the Greeks, the Jews, the Aſſyrians, and all the ancient and modern world, until within an hundred and fifty years paſt, act on this principle?

But though of ſo recent a date, this evil has ſprung up, yet the labour of ſages and philoſophers againſt it has been tried, in ſome degree, in vain. Let us make our laſt appeal to the fair ſex: The beauty of nature and the ſolace of human life. I am perſuaded that the animals who boaſt moſt in this way, think to recommend themſelves to you by their conduct. Do you think that the perſons of this deſcription are the moſt likely to protect you? You are miſtaken: you will find a more determined, faithful and ſucceſsful ſupport from thoſe who have the nobleneſs of mind to refuſe it. I am ſure there is none of you who can [illegible] be pleaſed with it. I mean ladies of humanity and benevolence; and except the females in a bagnio, whoſe natures are depraved, and have their cullies and bullies to protect them, [illegible] What an honour it would be to your ſex to lend the invincible force of your charms in [illegible] this vice, by conſidering him a ruffian [illegible] for your ſociety, who would [illegible] the [illegible] idea. You would ſecure the [illegible] of thoſe who are more capable of knowing your [illegible], than all the fools of the world put together.

I do not mean to inſult the memory of any one who has fallen this way; David did not [illegible] the memory of Abner, [illegible] when he uſed the words of the text [illegible] as may be branded as [illegible] independent of the perſons and the general character they deſerve.

LIFE COMFORTABLY REVIEWED.

WHEN [illegible] back [illegible]
[illegible] youthful [illegible] age,
[illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible]

View [illegible] experience [illegible]
And [illegible] years ſecond [illegible] brought forth,
[illegible]
[illegible] word;

[illegible] to myſelf [illegible] forth [illegible],
[illegible]
[illegible] heart may ſee,
[illegible]

[illegible] himſelf [illegible],
[illegible] and [illegible] there,
[illegible] brought
[illegible]

[illegible] the early [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] the way
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] proſpect [illegible]
[illegible] views the [illegible]
[illegible] higheſt [illegible] own,
And not a [illegible]

[illegible] the ſcene, the [illegible]
Of grief [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] interwoven [illegible] ſhade,
Where the [illegible] lights were [illegible] wro't by art.

The moral life more uniform appears,
More [illegible], a [illegible] green,
Which a [illegible] whiteneſs wears,
No briars or thorns, no weeds [illegible] ſeen.

For [illegible] view the [illegible]
[illegible] right? [illegible] hand
[illegible] the proper [illegible] taught,
[illegible] the things [illegible]

[illegible] ſay,
[illegible] ſpoke
[illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible]

Yet [illegible]
I [illegible]
When [illegible]
Me

Or if, though rarely, reaſon was ſubdu'd,
Or ſilenc'd, reaſon ſoon diſſolv'd the ſpell;
The general ſtep with vigour was purſu'd,
I only ſtumbled, or unwounded fell.

Gay is this retroſpect, and gay is now
The balmy ev'ning of my labor'd day;
For, wiſdom will infirmity allow,
And to the heart ſincere, "well done", will ſay.

Inly my heart pronounceth thus, and he,
Who knows the heart, will what it ſays repeat:
When thus my life I retroſpecting ſee,
The cloudleſs ſky, the chequered ſhade, is ſweet.

* * *

KENTUCKY BOATS of different [illegible] for ſale, at Elizabeth-town on [illegible] Monongahela, [illegible] Forks of Yough. [illegible]

DUNCAN [illegible] & Co.

[illegible] Philadelphia, where travellers may be ſupplied at a ſhort notice with [illegible] by Stephen Bayard, [illegible] on the premiſes; who has [illegible] at ſaid place, [illegible] Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries—which will be ſold for caſh, or the following country produce, [illegible] grain, flour, whiſkey, bacon, tallow, beeswax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June [illegible] 1789.

Beaumont's Hotel,

AND OHIO COFFEE-HOUSE.

W. H. BEAUMONT, at the [illegible] of ſeveral reſpectable characters in the town of Pittſburgh and its environs, propoſes on Monday next, the [illegible] inſtant, to open an Hotel and Coffee-Houſe, in that large and commodious dwelling lately in the occupation of Mr. Alexander [illegible], in Market ſtreet, where he hopes to meet with the patronage of the public, which he is determined to merit by his attention to their ſervice.

He will uſe his utmoſt endeavours [illegible] to procure the newſpapers from Philadelphia and other places, [illegible] they may be regularly [illegible], for the uſe and [illegible] of his cuſtomers. [illegible] an [illegible]

THE ſubſcriber recovered ſome time ago a ſmall ſum of money for John Lafferty and a certain Robert Hammel; he paid one half of it to John Lafferty, and has made many fruitleſs enquiries after Robert Hammel, in order that he might pay the other half to him. It is ſaid that he died ſome years ago, and that his father or brother lives in Weſtmoreland county. The ſubſcriber having in vain enquired into the truth of this information, hereby gives notice, that if the ſaid Robert Hammel be alive, his half of the money will be paid to him or to his authenticated order. If he be dead the ſame will be paid to any perſon legally entitled to receive it, on application to the ſubſcriber at any of the the weſtern courts in this ſtate.

THOMAS SMITH.

Carliſle, May 5, 1789.

Scythes and Sickles

WILLIAM DUN[illegible]G informs the public that he carries on the Scythe [illegible] Sickle making at his ſhop in Pittſburgh, fronting the Diamond, where any quantity of the above articles may be had on the ſhorteſt notice. Likewiſe, old Scythes or Sickles repaired. Caſh, Ginſeng or Country Produce will be taken in payment.

N. B. All kind of Blackſmiths' work done at the above ſhop on the loweſt terms.

May 22, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

A Large, commodious and well finiſhed Frame Houſe, ſituated on the moſt commanding and deſirable ſpot in the town of Pittſburgh, on Market, between Front and Second ſtreet, with a good kitchen, ſtable, and an extenſive and convenient cellar. The houſe is ſuited for any buſineſs. Independant of its value and conveniences, the proprietor was offered, at an early period, two hundred pounds for the ground on which it ſtands. It will be ſold low, and the payments made eaſy. For particulars enquire of the proprietor, George Fowler, at Wingfield, on Chatiers creek, or William Chriſty, jun. in Pittſburgh. April 28, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable Plantation, ſituate at the mouth of Jacobs creek, on Youghiogany river, in Weſtmoreland county: There is erected on the premiſes a good ſawmill and there is an excellent ſituation for a boat yard and griſtmill on Jacobs creek, which is a never failing ſtream. There is a large

---

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale in Pittſburgh, on Tueſday the 16th day of next June, horſes, cows, ſheep, ſtills, negroes, and houſhold furniture Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, and to be ſold by,

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

May 1ſt, 1789.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Truſtees of Pittſburgh Academy, have engaged George Welch to act as teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his inſtructions, at Pittſburgh, on Monday the 13th of April, inſtant. Thoſe who may wiſh to have their children inſtructed in the Learned Languages, Engliſh, and the Mathematicks are invited to improve the preſent opportunity.

R. GALBRAITH, Sec'y.

April 2, 1789.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers living in Eaſt Pennſborough townſhip, Cumberland, county, on the 15th of December laſt, a ſervant lad named JOHN BUTLER, about 20 years of age, five feet ſix inches high, full round face, ſhort curly black hair, he has loſt the firſt joint of his right thumb; his cloathing not particularly known. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM or THOMAS KELSO.

THOSE who may be diſpoſed to avail themſelves of an opportunity of inſtructing their children, or thoſe under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICKS, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Inſtructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Waſhington, on the firſt of March next.

February 1ſt, 1789.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber bought a tract of land of Thomas Hays, of Bedford county, in the [illegible] 1780, and gave the ſaid Thomas Hays a mort[illegible] of the land in ſecurity for payment. The ſaid [illegible]mas Hays being paid, and refuſing to ſettle and [illegible] ſaid mortgage, I do hereby forwarn all per[illegible] taking an aſſignment on ſaid mortgage, as [illegible]mined not to pay it.

JOHN GRAHAM, ſenior.

To the PUBLI[illegible]

HAVING ſeen an advertiſement in the Pitt[illegible]burgh Gazette, ſigned Wi[illegible] Perry, eſq. advertiſing for ſale my horſes, co[illegible] ſheep, ſtills, negroes, and houſhold furniture, [illegible] execution for debt, and to be ſold he ſays; [illegible] when I [illegible] got time to anſwer the gentleman, I [illegible] not to be ſold for a debt that was every farthing paid, and the coſts over paid, which I will bring back again if I can. In order that the public may know the true ſtate of this caſe, I ſhall mention briefly the circumſtances as they really are, and as I can prove them to be, and then let the reader judge whether the ſheriff is juſtifiable for ſuch conduct or not. About two years ago I went to Philadelphia to patent ſome of my lands, I had promiſed ſome of my neighbours to bring them rights for their land, provided I received a ſum of money that I expected, as ſome of them was in great danger of loſing their lands, and being diſappointed in getting as much money as I expected, I was uneaſy for my neighbours, and mentioning it to colonel John Perry, he lent me about fifty pounds, which enabled me to ſerve my neighbours, and after we came home Mr. Perry took the money from me as I could get it from them. About one year ago Mr. Perry and myſelf ſettled, and I fell in debt to him 29l. 10s. 2d for which I gave my note, and it was put in ſuit for the uſe of Col. William Parker and John Bill; to this ſuit I feed no attorney, but confeſſed judgment. Said plaintiffs waited with me and took it as I could get it from my neighbours. On the 24th of April laſt, I had paid 20l. 5s. of this money. Said plaintiffs gave me an order in writing to a deputy of ſheriff Perry's, of the name of Sterret, in whoſe hands there was an execution againſt me for the ſum of 29l. 10s. 2d. this order of ſix weeks forbearance I put into Mr. Sterret's hand on the 27th of April laſt, and the attorney's receipt for his fee, but he ſaid he would not ſtop the proceedings if I did not pay the coſts, I then paid the coſts to him, and ſhewed him the plaintiffs receipt for the 20l. 5s. I had paid, and likewiſe let him ſee the remainder of Mr. Parker's money that had been brought to me the day before. On the 28th of April I ſent Col. William Parker the laſt of his money, and I have his receipt for debt and intereſt; yet on the firſt of May my property was advertiſed for ſale. It may be ſaid why did I not pay the laſt nine or ten pounds to Mr. Sterret, and ſave myſelf of the trouble of taking it to the plaintiffs, my reaſon is good, for I wiſhed the plaintiffs to get their money ſoon, and I did not know how ſoon it might be if I put it in to Sterret's hands, for I am no ſtranger to the difficulty there is in getting money out of the hands of ſome of the Weſtmoreland deputy's. I have great reaſon to think that the high ſheriff is not to blame, although his name is ſet to the advertiſement. I take it very hard of my antagoniſt to be ſaying at different places in my neighbourhood, that he had a number of writs againſt me the leaſt of them for 30l. and the greateſt for 1000l. This young man, whoſe proceedings put me in mind of Abſalom, left at my houſe laſt Saturday a copy of four ſummonſes, and ſome of them wil turn out to be blanks. I know that upon a juſt ſettlement I owe but about 26l. in all theſe ſuits, and part of that was property, and I made a tender of it before witneſſes before it was due. Another report ſeems to prevail in our neighbourhood, that I am in debt to old Mrs. Sin-Sinclair 35l. which ſhe cannot get out of hands; no wonder indeed, for I paid it to her ſon Samuel Sinclair about three years ego, for it was to him I had given my obligation, Let me tell my enemies that I diſregard them or any thing they can do; it is true I owe ſome debts, but what I do owe it is chiefly in my own neighbourhood. I have bought 26 plantations in this country, to the amount of 3431l and except what I owe my father, I can pay all the debts I owe in the world with about 317l. I have ſold 13 plantations, and I have a little coming to me yet of the price of them, beſides a few ſhillings in my books. I think that I have as much owing to me as will pay Mr. Sterret his ſhare of theſe great ſuits that is lately come againſt me.

JOHN M'KEE.

Pittſburgh, [illegible] 1789.

COMMITTED to the gaol of [illegible] county, a ſervant Boy, who calls himſelf [illegible] Beegle, ſays that his maſter's name is [illegible] Craig, and that he lives in Waſhington county, [illegible] is hereby given to his ſaid maſter, that un[illegible] releaſes ſaid ſervant before next July court, [illegible] be ſold for his fees.

ANDREW ROBINSO[illegible], Gaoler.

[illegible]treet, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcript[illegible] 17/6 per
[illegible]ent Branches is done with Care and Expe[illegible] ADVER
[illegible]tinuance after one-fourth of a Dollar [illegible] exceeding